

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- PARK THEATRE.—COLONEL SELLERS. GERMANIA THEATRE.—DESI MONAT NACH DATO. WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—SNEAK.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at six P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cool, cloudy and threatening, possibly with rain and brisk winds, followed by clearing weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was less active than it has been for the last week and a general feeling of dulness pervaded speculation. As a rule the closing prices were lower than those of Monday. Gold opened at 107 3/4 and declined to 106 3/4. Government stocks were lower, in sympathy with gold, and railroad bonds were higher. Money on call was very easy at 2 1/2 per cent, the closing quotation being 2 per cent.

OUR CROP OF COTTON this year promises to be good.

AN EXCISE FICTION.—Licensing liquor saloons as hotels.

THE MORMONS will again send their Cannon to Congress.

SOMETHING NEW.—Opposition desired in the coaching line.

FIFTY-SEVEN SPITZ DOGS licensed yesterday. It's a comfort to know the precise number.

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF NOYES about life insurance troubles just now in Newark, N. J.

SOUTH CAROLINA is preparing to pay the interest on her State debt. Good for home government.

BANK SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS is again telling all he knows about savings banks. This time at Albany.

OVER ONE THOUSAND DOGS, all in a row, and making no end of a row, is just now the sensation at Gilmore's Garden.

SCARLET FEVER, diphtheria, measles and whooping cough are declared dangerous, even after death, by the Board of Health.

THE TROUBLES OF MERCANTILE LIFE are illustrated in the report of the "Browning vs. Smith" suit in the Supreme Court.

TAXPAYERS WILL BE WISE to heed Comptroller Kelly's warning. After Carnival Day twelve per cent interest will be charged on all arrears instead of seven.

THAT BRIGHAM YOUNG and his counsellors intend mischief is clearly shown by our special despatch from Salt Lake. They evidently see the handwriting on the wall.

HOW MUCH IT COSTS to maintain the Indians is shown by the bids made for supplying them. Judging from the items the noble red man fully appreciates the comforts of civilized life.

A LESSON TO LADIES fond of cheating Uncle Sam by evading payment of duty will be found in our court reports to-day. The accused has gone to Lockport to be locked up.

THAT VENERABLE SURGEONS will disagree like doctors of high degree was proven yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions. The car driver gained his liberty because the judges were puzzled.

THE RIGHT WAY to investigate a stock company was shown yesterday at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company meeting. Mr. Olmsted set an example worth following by all stockholders.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY announces its satisfaction with the decision of the Court of Appeals restricting the retail liquor traffic to hotels. But how will the society view the decision of our Excise Board to license all liquor dealers as hotel keepers?

THE WEATHER.—The cyclonic disturbance which suddenly appeared on Monday afternoon on the coast of Nova Scotia has as suddenly disappeared eastward into the Atlantic.

The movement of this depression has been exceptionally rapid and has afforded little time to note its character. Beyond the fact of its approach from the southwest little is known as yet regarding its course, but we shall soon hear of it again from our European observers.

The depression in the Lower Ohio Valley has crossed the mountains to the coast at Hatteras with a more limited area of precipitation and a lighter rainfall. The winds have also moderated within this low area very considerably and a rising barometer is indicated at its centre. But when it reaches the ocean a barometric fall may again cause it to develop into a storm of great energy. The areas of highest pressure are now in the North and Southwest, with a tendency of the former area to extend into the Mississippi Valley and produce local disturbances by causing variations of temperature and pressure. In the Northwest the pressure is falling rapidly with the advance of the great depression which has overspread the Pacific coast territory for several days past. A heavy gale prevails at North Platte, blowing toward this new storm centre, and rain is falling in the Upper Missouri Valley. High winds are also noted on the Texas coast. The weather in New York to-day will be cool, cloudy and threatening, possibly with rain and brisk winds, followed by clearing weather.

The Eastern Question—The Crescent and the Cross—How the War Will Affect the United States.

The London newspapers who take sides with Turkey in the Eastern question are eloquent in denunciation of the ambition, the perfidy and the land hunger of the Czar. England, they say, is the most magnanimous and forbearing of nations. She wants no provinces, no territory, not an acre nor a stone. All she cares about is that Europe shall be "free," and that the ambition of the terrible Czar shall be repressed. This is another of the illusions with which the English newspapers and orators amuse the world. It is like her claim of imperial "influence." Let us compare the history of the Russian and English empires since the accession of Peter the Great, not quite two centuries ago. Since that time the Russian Empire has grown from 2,980,000 square miles to 8,444,766, and from 15,000,000 population to more than 85,000,000. This represents the steady growth of an empire of civilization over barbarous nations like those in Central Asia or semi-barbarous anachronisms like old Poland. In this period of time England has grown to be a much larger empire than Russia, with three million square miles in America, one million in Africa, a million in Asia, and more than two millions and a half in Australasia. The colonial possessions of Great Britain which have been gathered in the last few centuries are almost as large as the whole Russian Empire.

It is charged against Russia that since the time of Peter she has been robbing her neighbors, encroaching on all sides. Thus she attacked Sweden and robbed her of Finland. She attacked Persia and took some of the Shah's most important provinces. In 1792 she carried away a great slice of Poland. She has attacked Turkey and robbed her. She made war upon Khiva and deposed the Khan of his possessions, and now she wants the Danube and the Bosphorus. This is the record against Russia, and we do not question it. But what has England been doing all this time? England has robbed France and Spain and Holland in Europe; China, Burma and India in Asia; not to speak of America and Africa. Within the last century, says one English authority, "England has for every square league of territory annexed to Russia, by force, violence or fraud, appropriated to herself three." This is not our charge, but that of a famous English statesman, which we quote for the purpose of showing our English friends that when they howl over the misdeeds of the Czar in land stealing they forget their own. So far as the land stealing morality of the two nations is concerned it is Robert Macaire reproving Jack Sheppard. If it is said that England has only robbed other countries of their provinces for the purpose of civilizing the people the same may be said of Russia. England has gone into other continents and across the seas to take colonies in a spirit of adventure. Russia has taken hers on her own borders, and often for self-protection. The nations who have come under the Russian rule have been blessed by the change. If India and Ceylon and Mauritius are happier because England rules them now, so most assuredly are the serfs of Poland and the savages of the Caucasus under the Czar.

If there is one nation in Europe which came as a conquering army, which has despoiled civilization, which knows and respects no authority but the sword, whose civil policy is aggressive, and whose religion is lust and superstition, it is that Ottoman Power which many ruling minds in England would perpetuate even at the expense of a bloody war. The Turks have no sympathy with us either in race or religion. They came into Europe and took Constantinople in the middle of the fifteenth century. They were Tartars from Asia. By the sheer force of arms the Turk captured the most renowned and ancient Empire of the world—the home of the Greek and the Egyptian and the Carthaginian. He ruled in Athens and Jerusalem—the city of light and the city of religion. He menaced Vienna. Wherever he ruled he blighted and destroyed. The history of his advance is the history of civilization overthrown, industry paralyzed, laws violated, temples cast down, art effaced. He has never changed. A warrior at the outset he has striven to engraft his warlike Empire upon the fair bosom of Christian Europe. The Turks have no arts, no science. Countries which, ages before America was known, were the homes of a delicate and refined civilization have fallen under Turkish rule into decay. The story of their Empire is a scandal. Not many years have passed since they engaged in a fierce war with the Georgians, "in consequence," says the historian, "of the Georgians having refused to continue to supply Turkish harems with a customary annual tribute of the handsomest of their daughters, offering, however, at the same time, in lieu, a yearly contribution in money."

In European Turkey the Ottomans are in the minority. Out of a population of more than eight millions, excluding the tributary States, we learn from "The Statesman's Year Book" that only a million are Ottomans. The remainder are Greeks, Slavonians, Armenians and Albanians. These races are all now, and have been ever since the Turkish advent, subject to the Turk, who has reinforced himself from Asia when repression and massacre were necessary. We not only, therefore, have an empire of abomination like Turkey sustained in Europe, but we have it Christians as a ruling Power over millions of Christians. And for what? Simply because England fears that her communications with India may be endangered. In other words, England has by conventions and coalitions and wars built up an empire which she cannot defend. She asks Europe to defend it by sustaining the wretched Turkish Empire as a barrier to Russia. This at least is the argument which swayed England into a war twenty-three years ago. It is the argument we hear in many high quarters in England now. But we do not believe that the great honest, Christian heart of England will respond to it. The men who want to support Turkey and to continue the fearful government which now devastates some of the fairest scenes on the earth are the stockjobbers

who own Turkish bonds, and army contractors, who look upon war as a blessing, and that treacherous, selfish spirit which we find in all countries, and which cares for no right and for no duty that does not materially aid their own interests.

So far as this is a struggle between the Crescent and the Cross, between the Russian and the Turk, our whole heart goes out to Russia. We pray that victory may rest upon the banners of the Czar, that he will not pause until he reaches the Bosphorus. We hope he will take Constantinople, and that if it pleases him he will keep it. Constantinople will be a much more useful capital in the hands of a Christian monarch like Alexander than in those of the master of the harem. Let Russia do her work well. Since she has gone into the war let her not pause until the Turk has been driven over to Asia, where he belongs. Let these provinces be ruled by Christian men. Give Austria her share, for Austria is a wise, great Power who will rule with wisdom. Give Candia, Thessaly and Epirus to Greece, where they belong. Let the Slavonic States have a Slavonic ruler like the Prince of Montenegro, and if England is anxious about the road to India let her take Egypt. She will find that her Empire will be as strong with Russia on the Bosphorus as now with the Suez Canal. England feared that if the Suez Canal were built it would cripple her commerce and keep her out of Asia. She finds she was mistaken. She will find a similar mistake when this war is over. Her rulers would be wise if they gave themselves some right to share in the victory of the Czar by sharing with him the hazards of a campaign which commends itself to the admiration and the sympathy of the Christian world.

The Omnibus Bill.

Mr. Woodin called up this bill yesterday and the Senate concurred in the amendments made by the Assembly with one exception, and later in the day the Assembly receded from that one. So the bill has received the final action of both houses and will to-day be sent to the Governor for his approval. In the debate yesterday democratic Senators admitted that the bill had good features, but denounced it as a whole. They contended that it was a party measure in the interest of the republicans. Mr. Woodin replied that he was unable to find in it any clause making it a political measure. He said that there were no political appointments to office, and that if some persons were legislated out of office it was merely because the number of departments and officers is reduced by the bill. These reductions, he maintained, will cut down the expenses of the city government about two hundred thousand dollars a year, and in this respect he thought the bill a genuine measure of reform. Mr. Morrissey, who is a leading democratic Senator, denied even more emphatically that it is a party measure. He said that he had suggested more of its provisions than any other member of the committee. This is not an over statement, for Mr. Morrissey is really the father of the bill. It has, therefore, an unquestionable democratic paternity, and if the Governor should veto it he must put his negation on very different ground from that taken by its opponents in the Senate. Mr. Morrissey says, and says truly, that the bill was generally approved when first reported, but that the officers who would lose their places came up from New York and raised the cry that it was a party measure for legislating democrats out of office. He believes the Governor will sign it. The Governor certainly ought to sign it if Mr. Morrissey's estimate of its character is correct. At any rate, he cannot veto it on any such sordid and paltry ground as the loss of office by democrats whose services are not needed.

The Daily Tragedy.

The lamentable suicide of Mr. Daly adds another to the many victims of speculation. The deceased, a capable and energetic business man, was possessed of the passion for speculative adventures so common among Americans. He had been successful, but success in one direction was only an incentive to seek new fields of operation. He built the Windsor Hotel, calculating on an expenditure of half a million, and soon discovered that he had need of more than a million. A company was formed, mortgages were given, and, although the success of the enterprise justified its conception, the load its projector was compelled to carry was heavier than he had calculated or could bear. Money pressures ensued, and, in Mr. Daly's own words, he found his troubles and anxieties increasing as the elasticity and strength of youth were departing. Anxieties, exaggerated, no doubt, by the operation of his own mind, superinduced disease, which laid hold of the brain, the organ most actively affected, and the result was suicide. The tragedy may well serve as a warning in a direction in which such a sad lesson is much needed. For Mr. Daly was a man of more than ordinary business capacity and strength of mind originally, and if his reason could be destroyed by the excitement of speculation who among our restless, rushing, high-pressure people can be considered safe?

They Do Not Pay Up.

The Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee of Washington seems to be in financial difficulties, and Mr. George S. Fisher, on its behalf, is beseeching the government clerks to pay up their campaign subscriptions. What he wants is "an honorable settlement," and he regrets that there has been so much delay about it, especially in view of "the necessities of the committee." And the clerks do not pay! In fact, they are probably laughing at Mr. Fisher. Mr. Fisher and the "Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee." The new administration has committed itself against political assessments, and a twelve hundred dollar clerk does not voluntarily pay two and a half per cent of his salary to a political committee, even if it has so long and so fine a name as Mr. Fisher's. We advise the "Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee" to avail itself of the benefit of the bankrupt act. It is the easiest way out of the difficulty. Secretary Chandler will not bleed any more.

The Debate on Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions.

Some advance is made in the current of events by the fact that the Roumanians are now actually belligerents and have exchanged their fire from Kalafat with the Ottoman batteries at Widdin. This adds the force of the Roumanian army to the Russian line, and will release for operations at the front that many soldiers that would otherwise have been detained in Roumania to guard the railway. But this addition to the number of belligerents and other facts of the war reported are of minor importance by comparison with the debate in the British House of Commons, which tends directly to define the position of England. Mr. Gladstone has done an important service to his country in provoking the debate on the relations of England to the war in the East. His motives are certainly beyond dispute, and, as stated by himself, are sure of the approval of right-minded men everywhere. He believes that his country is likely to be plunged into a war for which there is neither moral nor political justification—a war that will squander the resources of England to sustain a government which must necessarily disappear in the not remote future, and which for the good of mankind should disappear immediately; and he is of opinion that the man who believes thus and does not do what he may to avert the danger is "the basest of men," recreant to every moral conviction and patriotic impulse. This is in the vein of simple common sense politics. It expresses distinctly, we believe, the thought of the conscientious masses of the people—always numerous in England, but stronger to-day than ever—who hold that the course of the government should not be determined from considerations of expediency and the supposed requirements of great schemes of international overreaching and chicanery, but from regard to moral rectitude. There is always danger that this element, when it makes itself felt in the politics of the day, will prove a misplot. As no man could conduct an ordinary commercial or industrial enterprise who refused to deal with any person that did not fulfil the requirements of his moral code, so international relations would suffer sudden interruption everywhere if nations acted on the inspirations of moral intolerance. But it must not be forgotten that this element of earnest morality in a nation is the pivot upon which revolutions turn. Politics are conducted in the ordinary way from year to year for generations, but a movement inspired by the simple convictions of right and wrong comes occasionally to sweep away all that trivial game and supply new standpoints and motives for future action. It is instructive and important to have it demonstrated just how strong that sentiment is to-day in England, and that will be the distinctive import of the vote on these resolutions, the debate on which was postponed till to-morrow.

The War Movements.

The Turkish territory now occupied by the Russian armies in Asia Minor is bounded by the line of the Taurus River to Artvin, thence to the Soguanlu range of mountains covering Erzeroum on the eastward, and thence, via Toprak Kaleh, to Bajazid on the southeast. Within this area four Russian columns are operating, with their intermediate supports of irregular cavalry. The column of Batoum has met with a check at that point in its progress along the coast toward Trebizond; but leaving a force to observe Batoum, a portion of the coast army has been detached along the Tehurouk Valley to co-operate with the Kars column and to clear the country in front of that one observing Ardahan. The Kars column has pushed its cavalry forward and around Kars and has cut the telegraphic and probably the road communications between that city and Erzeroum, and menaces the Turks in position on the Soguanlu Mountains. The Bajazid column has driven the Turkish forces in the vicinity southwestward toward Van and the Euphrates Valley, and is moving westward via Toprak Kaleh to turn the position at Soguanlu, where the main body of the Turkish army is preparing to defend the road to Erzeroum. Thus it will be seen that the Russian advance, although extending along a considerable line, is governed by a very comprehensive plan, the object of which is the capture of Erzeroum. Unfortunately for the Turks, Erzeroum has no permanent defences of any importance, and the hastily erected works now thrown up and indifferently armed will scarcely check the Russians, when concentrated, for more than a day or two. Soguanlu is therefore the key to Erzeroum, and there the decisive struggle must take place. If, however, the Bajazid column can force the passes near Toprak Kaleh, this key will be turned and the Turks will find themselves between two fires. The situation on the Danube is freely changed from what it was a week ago. The Russians are gradually occupying the bend of the river at Galatz, and extending their lines southward of Ibrail and eastward toward the Sulina mouth. At the same time they are pushing westward toward Bucharest along the railroad line. The Roumanian army has committed itself to hostilities against the Turks at Kalafat, opposite Widdin, and now operates as a contingent of the Russian army.

Mullett's Roof.

The United States Grand Jury made a presentment yesterday to Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, in relation to the recent accident in the new Post Office building. The jury find that the accident was immediately caused by the insufficiency of the truss which was substituted in the fifth story as a support to the roof for a brick wall which had previously crossed the floor on that story, and which was removed because it endangered the court room immediately beneath. After the truss was in its place the manufacturers suggested to the supervising inspector the advisability of placing a second truss between that already supplied and the western wall of the building, in consequence of the deflection and length of span of the roof beams. The suggestion was unheeded and

no proper examination of the truss furnished by the contractors was made by the government officials. The supervising architect trusted to the supervising inspector, who in turn trusted to the foreman, and so the roof fell and victims' lives paid the penalty.

It is clear that somebody is to blame. The neglect of the present officials is evident; but beyond that lies the question of the capacity or incapacity of the original supervising architect, Mr. Mullett. Why was the wall left in the fifth story when it clearly endangered the court room below? If the truss had not been substituted it is not pretty certain that Mullett's roof would have brought down not only the roof, but the court room ceiling as well? Is the roof needlessly and dangerously weighted? Are the roof beams defective and of improper and hazardous length of span? These are proper subjects of inquiry. It is significant that Mr. Mullett has neglected to answer the summons of the capable Coroner's jury secured by Postmaster James to attend and be questioned, but has instead sent to the jury a wordy communication, assuring them that Mullett and the roof are all right. The jury are not satisfied with this and have sent a subpoena to compel Mr. Mullett's attendance. As there are four accomplished architects on the jury they will know what questions to put to Mr. Mullett, and he ought not to be allowed to disregard their summons.

Lee's Confession—And What May Follow.

On the 22d of March the HERALD published a confession of John D. Lee, the Mormon bishop, in which Lee gave a full account of the Mountain Meadows massacre. This document was written by Lee after he was sentenced to death, and when he saw that the Mormon leaders had deserted him, and that his death was certain. It was handed by Lee to Mr. W. W. Bishop, one of his counsels, and was obtained from Mr. Bishop by the HERALD.

On the 23d Lee was executed at Mountain Meadows, and on the same day the United States District Attorney, Sumner Howard, made public what purported to be another confession of Lee, differing in some respects from the real confession originally published by the HERALD. Later one Edward Gilman, of Salt Lake City, made affidavit that he had been employed by the District Attorney to procure a confession from Lee, on the promise that Lee should not suffer death, and that he had at the instance of the District Attorney otherwise tampered with Lee. We print elsewhere, by the permission of the Attorney General, a communication made to that officer by the District Attorney, in which Mr. Howard, we think, entirely clears himself of the charges brought against him by Gilman. At the same time Mr. Howard's statement shows conclusively that the document published by the HERALD was Lee's true confession. He relates that Lee gave him a manuscript, which he still retains, entirely in Lee's handwriting, which he refused to receive as a full confession, telling Lee that he had already evidence which covered all the ground of Lee's paper and more too. Mr. Howard offered, he says, to return the manuscript to Lee, who said it was not necessary, as he had already "furnished Mr. Bishop, his lawyer, with substantially the same." It was the document which Lee thus said he had furnished to Mr. Bishop, his lawyer, which the HERALD published, our correspondent reporting the source whence he had obtained it. The document given by Lee to Mr. Howard was evidently the one published later.

Incidentally, the District Attorney gives his official chief to understand in the document he print elsewhere that he has still evidence in his possession showing that Brigham Young did give orders concerning the massacre, and hints that all the persons who were concerned in that terrible crime are not dead nor beyond the reach of justice. He adds that Lee told him that Brigham Young had sent him, in prison, by the woman Rachel, "to be true to his covenants and not a hair of his head should be touched;" that Bates, the lawyer employed by the Mormon authorities to defend Lee on his first trial, was opposed to his making any statement, and that he is persuaded that Lee expected to be rescued on his way to execution.

Rereading the Gilman affidavit in the light of District Attorney Howard's statement we are led to the conclusion that the attempt to misrepresent Mr. Howard had its rise in Mormon quarters and was intended to procure the removal in disgrace of an officer who apparently knows too much and is too zealous for justice to be liked by the Mormon authorities. This attempt has failed. We are glad to see Mr. Howard relieved of suspicions, and we trust he will proceed fearlessly and energetically with his task of bringing to justice all who had a share in the Mountain Meadows massacre, no matter how high he strikes. He may depend upon the strong sympathy and support of the whole public.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Garfield does not oil his hair. "Duke Gwin" is in San Francisco. Bradford, the artist, has returned to San Francisco. Ex-Governor Walker's beauty is captivating California. "Them are times when your old friends want to borrow a \$." Travellers say that Kalifat by any other name would smell as sweet. Colonel Valentine Baker will now probably join the bashful bazooka. Murat Halstead would not give a Turkish fig for the mission to the Porte. If Zach Chandler lived at Fort Edward he could buy milk for four cents a quart. Señor Don José de Soto, Second Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle. Boston Post.—"The Lotus Club will have a house warming if there is anything warming in the house." Princess Beatrice is twenty, and has not had an offer of marriage. This is being cut in the process story. Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, and Mr. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, are at the New York. Associate Justice Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, arrived at the Fifth Avenue yesterday from Washington. The Burlington Hawkeye thinks that if you hadn't gone to the Centennial you might have saved money enough to buy a strawberry. General Edward F. Beale, United States Minister to Austria, has left Vienna on leave of absence for Washington. He is accompanied by his family.

THE WAR.

Fighting Commenced Between the Roumanians and the Turks.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT IBRAIL.

The Campaign in Asia—Progress of the Russian Advance.

AUSTRIA ABOUT TO MOVE

England and the War—Gladstone's Resolutions in Parliament

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, April 9, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the first shots were exchanged between the Roumanians and the Turks yesterday, between Widdin and Kalafat. The news is confirmed by a despatch from Bucharest. This will certainly precipitate events, and a declaration of war by Roumania may be expected at any moment. On Monday the Russian and Turkish shore batteries crossed their fire during several hours at three different points below Ibrail. The Russians intend to sink ships and torpedoed at the Sulina mouth of the Danube for the purpose of effectually stopping the passage.

Another despatch, dated Bucharest, Tuesday, says:—A serious artillery engagement is expected at Ibrail. Five Turkish monitors are near by, evidently bent on attack. The Turks have ceased cannonading Kalafat on account of the vigorous reply of the Roumanians.

A despatch from Bucharest, May 8, says:—A Roumanian army corps started in the direction of Gurgevo this morning. The immediate declaration of Roumanian independence is expected by the Chamber, which meets this evening. Public opinion is inclined to this step rather than changed, but events on all sides are too strong for the people who express opposition to it. The Russian advance guard will arrive at Gurgevo this evening. Roumanian artillery has started for Ottenitza to resist any new attempt on the part of the Turks. Thus at last we have open war between Roumania and Turkey.

The Princess of Roumania has accepted the presidency of the Jassy committee of relief for the wounded and the dead of the war. A Vienna despatch reports that a Roumanian circular has been issued complaining that the proceedings of the Turks renders Roumania's abstention from hostilities almost impossible.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

A Vienna correspondent, discussing the military situation in Asia, says:—"A simultaneous advance by the caravan road from Bajazid toward Erzeroum on the left, from Alexandropol to Kars in the centre and on the right toward Batoum, leaves little doubt that the object of the Russian operations is Erzeroum and not Kars. All these lines converge on Erzeroum. The position which Mukhtar Pacha occupies commands the junction of the two roads which lead from Kars through the passes of Soguanlu and Dagh; but unfortunately besides the Russian centre which is advancing from Kars there are also indications of an advance from the two wings. As regards the advance on the left, now that Bajazid is taken, there seems nothing to stop this column from moving up to the plateau of Indagh, which is a strong defensive position, but lies in the rear of the position occupied by Mukhtar Pacha. As regards the operations of the Russian right wing, the advance on Batoum was probably a feint to mask the advance of a column up the valley of the Tehurouk. Once in this valley the Russians get on a fair road, converging on Erzeroum from the northeast, that is, to the rear of the two positions which bar the way of the remaining two Russian columns. As it may be supposed the Russians will try to effect a junction of their three columns, each of them will support the advance of the other two, and if the wing columns come on sooner Mukhtar Pacha's position with them in his rear will become untenable and he will be obliged to take up a position close in front of Erzeroum."

OPERATIONS AT KARS AND VIENNY.

A despatch from Vienna says the news of the unsuccessful attempt of the Russians to carry Kars by a coup de main is confirmed by a Russian bulletin, which speaks even of two attempts to storm the citadel. In consequence of this the apprehensions entertained at Constantinople about the fate of Kars are set at rest. The supposition that the Russians will not sit down before Kars, but will invest it and proceed with the bulk of their forces toward Erzeroum, seems likewise to have already found confirmation, for both wings of the army appear to be moving to turn the positions of Soguanlu and Dagh, and thus force Mukhtar Pacha to withdraw and leave the passes open for the Russian main force. A despatch from Paris says:—"It is alleged here that Kars is about to surrender, that the Turkish army between Kars and Erzeroum is in danger of defeat, and that immediately on these events happening Salvet Pacha will be sent to treat for peace."

A Central News telegram dated Vienna yesterday, said:—"Intelligence received here confirms the rumors that the Turks suffered a defeat before Kars and sustained heavy losses. All Pacha was taken prisoner. There is great uneasiness at Constantinople."

ROUMANIA'S RESOLVE.

Prince Charles of Roumania, acknowledging the address presented to him by the Senate in reply to the speech from the throne, recounted the acts of hostility committed by the Turks against Roumanian ports and open towns on the Danube and their peaceable inhabitants and Roumanian vessels, and said:—"In consequence of the aggressive attitude of Turkey the Roumanian government will display not only the firmest but also the energy which both chambers of the Legislature have prescribed. If force, however, with sorrow," he concluded, "that moderation will be of no avail, and that we must meet force by force, as it is our duty to defend our country."

AUSTRIA TO OCCUPY SERBIA AND BOSNIA.

A correspondent at Vienna remarks it is noteworthy that the Ministerial journals which hitherto have been representing Austria occupation of Bosnia or Servia as a remote possibility now unanimously lay great stress upon an earlier probability of such action in order to forestall complications, Pan-Slavic agitation having recommenced in Servia and the enlistment of volunteers for the Servian local authorities. A letter from Berlin to the Ministerial Correspondents says that Count Zichy, the Austrian ambassador to Turkey, will on his return to Constantinople acquit at the Porte of Austria's intention to enter Bosnia, and probably Servia.

PREPARING FOR THE NAVAL STRUGGLE.

A Berlin despatch says Russia is seeking German machinery in order to make the Russian navy ready for sea as soon as possible. Numbers of American naval officers, engineers and machinists have been arriving at Hamburg for some time, on their way to St. Petersburg. A Constantinople despatch says, notwithstanding the Russian promise that Turkish ships should have eight days to leave Russian waters, ten Turkish ships were seized at Kerchi the day after the declaration of war. The Porte has instructed Musurus Pacha, its ambassador at Lon-